

关于兰科盆距兰属与囊唇兰属的混淆问题

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摘要: 回顾盆距兰属 (*Gastrochilus*) 与囊唇兰属 (*Saccolabium*) 两个混淆属的简史。它们为彼此明显不同的独立属。盆距兰属的唇瓣为半球形囊状, 侧裂片不明显, 中裂片甚大; 蕊柱无足; 花粉团具孔隙。囊唇兰属的唇瓣为圆筒状距形, 侧裂片明显, 中裂片很小; 蕊柱有短足; 花粉团实心。前者广泛分布于亚洲热带与亚热带地区; 后者则只局限于印度尼西亚的爪哇与苏门答腊。因此, 建议在国际命名法规中取消保留名 *Saccolabium* 以及作为其异名的废弃名 *Gastrochilus* (1822 号)。

关键词: 盆距兰属; 囊唇兰属; 混淆; 建议

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Notes on Two Confused Genera: *Gastrochilus* and *Saccolabium* (Orchidaceae)

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Abstract: Taxonomic history of two confused genera, *Gastrochilus* and *Saccolabium*, is briefly reviewed. It is concluded that they are distinct from each other. In *Gastrochilus* the lip is semiglobose-saccate with indistinct side-lobes and a much larger mid-lobe, the column is footless and the pollinia are porate, while in *Saccolabium* the lip is cylindrical-spurred with indistinct side-lobes and a small mid-lobe, the column has a short foot and the pollinia are solid. The former is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical Asia and the latter is restricted to Java and Sumatra of Indonesia. As a result, a proposal is made to modify the conserved name *Saccolabium* and to exclude the previously listed synonym or rejected name *Gastrochilus* in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (No. 1822).

Key words: *Gastrochilus*; *Saccolabium*; Confusion; Nomenclatural proposal

In the course of our working on the orchid genus *Gastrochilus* for the Flora of China, we were puzzled by the reduction of this genus to synonymy of *Saccolabium* in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature from 1935 (Cambridge Rules) until recently (Greuter *et al.* 2000).

Gastrochilus is a genus published by D. Don in 1825 (Feb.) based on a Nepal plant, *Aerides calceolaris* Buch.-Ham. ex J. E. Smith. A short time after K. L. Blume described another orchid genus *Saccolabium* based on a Java plant called *S. - pusillum* (Sep-Dec, 1825). They both belong to the subtribe Sarcanthinae, an advanced group of rich generic inclusion but poor generic definition in the Orchidaceae.

The genus *Saccolabium* was first recognized by J. Lindley, who, in his Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants (1833),

enumerated 29 *Saccolabium* species including many new species and new combinations, and reduced *Gastrochilus* as well as *Robjquetia* and *Rhynchostylis* to synonymy of it. After that some authors continued to utilize the generic name *Saccolabium*, though there were different views on the generic circumscription, such as G. Bentham & J. D. Hooker (1883) and J. D. Hooker (1890). In 1891, however, O. Kuntze transferred all the *Saccolabium* taxa to *Gastrochilus* on the basis of the priority of *Gastrochilus* over *Saccolabium* rather than a revisional study on them (Kuntze, 1891). The transfer was evidently unprofitable for the solution of the taxonomic problems in these two genera. It seemed to lead afterwards to the proposal of the conservation of *Saccolabium* over *Gastrochilus* in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature from 1935 (Cambridge Rules) until re-

cently (Greuter *et al.* 2000).

In fact, *Saccolabium* and *Gastrochilus* are quite distinct from each other, as indicated by R. Schlechter. He, in his Die Gattungen *Gastrochilus* Don and *Gastrochilus* Wall., noted that *Gastrochilus* was different from *Saccolabium* by having a lip composed of a semiglobose-saccate hypochile and a triangular, toothed- or lacerate-margined epichile. As a result of his study, 16 species of *Gastrochilus* were recognized by him, including some new combinations and new species. Meanwhile he proposed to reject the later homonym *Gastrochilus* Wall. (1829) of the Zingiberaceae and transferred its taxa to *Boesenbergia*. Almost all of his *Gastrochilus* species, including the Chinese and Japanese ones he treated in another work were generally accepted (Schlechter, 1919b). *Gastrochilus* is a natural genus of some 50 species widely found in tropical and subtropical Asia with its distributional center in southwest China to Thailand (Tsi, 1982, 1999).

Compared to the genus *Gastrochilus*, *Saccolabium* s. lat. is much more confused. Many names have been added to it since it was established. The inflation of this genus was begun by J. Lindley (1833), and continued by many authors, such as G. Bentham & J. D. Hooker (1883), J. J. Smith (1905, 1908) and H. N. Ridley (1907). The specific names of *Saccolabium* have once reached as many as over 300, representing nearly 50 genera (Christenson, 1986). Obviously *Saccolabium* s. lat. is unnatural and unacceptable. Its taxonomic problems remained unresolved until 1985 when E. A. Christenson presented an historical review of *Saccolabium*.

Table 1 Comparison of some morphological characters between *Saccolabium* and *Gastrochilus*

Genus	Lip	Column	Pollinia
<i>Saccolabium</i>	Cylindrical-spurred, with distinct side-lobes and a small mid-lobe usually as large as side-lobes	With a short but distinct foot	2, solid
<i>Gastrochilus</i>	Semiglobose-saccate, with indistinct side-lobes and a much larger, colored, tooth- or lacerate-margined mid-lobe	Footless	2, porate

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Christenson is a specialist in the monopodial orchids and published many works in this field recently (Christenson, 1985 a, b). As a result of his investigation, four species were recognized belonging to this genus.

Saccolabium Blume, *Bijdr.* 292, 1825 (Sep-Dec); Christenson, *Kew Bull.* **41** (4): 835. 1986. Lectotype: *S. -pusillum* Blume.

S. pusillum Blume, *Bidjr.* 292, t. 50. 1825. (Java, Sumatra)

S. rantii J. J. Smith, *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* II, 9: 124. 1913. (Java)

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S. longicaule J. J. Smith, *Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz.* III, **2**: 114. 1920. (Sumatra)

Saccolabium s. str. is a small genus restricted to Java and Sumatra of Indonesia. It shows no close relationship with *Gastrochilus*. The differences in morphological characters between *Saccolabium* and *Gastrochilus* are shown in Table 1.

Christenson's treatment has been generally accepted until currently (Dressler, 1993; Comber, 2001). It is quite distinct from *Gastrochilus* either taxonomically or phytogeographically. Therefore we propose here to modify the conserved name *Saccolabium* and to exclude the previously listed synonym or rejected name *Gastrochilus* in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (No. 1822).